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April 28, which is very early as they usually do not arrive before June 1, and it contained fifteen fresh eggs. The nest was placed in a bunch of wire grass fully 500 feet from water and was very well built of fine wire grass and lined with a few feathers (not down) apparently from the breast of the bird. This nest was very well concealed.

I took my second set on May 5, consisting of ten fresh eggs; third set May 6, containing seventeen eggs, slightly incubated; fourth set, May 13, containing fourteen fresh eggs, and the fifth set on May 14, containing eleven eggs, incubation advanced. All the nests were similar to the one found April 28, except the one on May 13 which contained no feathers, but all were well built, very well concealed and ranged from thirty to thirty-five feet from the water.

Mr. Smith informs me that he has found nests of this species in grainfields fully one-half mile from water, which goes farther to prove that we may look forward with no serious apprehension to the Fulvous Tree Duck becoming extinct, now that they are returning to the old and time-honored mode of incubation and have given up the idea of co-operative colonies.

Oakland, Cal. F. S. BARNHART.



Capture of a Floresi's Hummingbird at Haywards, Cal.

ON FEB. 20, 1901, the first return movement of bird-life from the south began at Haywards, Cal. About four o'clock in the afternoon of that day numberless hummingbirds began to buzz around a mass of flowering aloes, which bore long spikes of vermillion-colored flowers. I first noticed five male *Calypte anna* sucking the honey from the tube-like blossoms with apparent enjoyment, and they were presently joined by a male *Selasphorus alleni* which I shot.

A half hour later I saw what, at first

glance, seemed to be a hybrid—apparently a Rufous-like Anna's Hummingbird. The rufous-edged tail and under wing coverts showed a bird of which I knew nothing. Soon I had it in hand and was more puzzled than ever by its crimson or rose-red helmet and throat patch. I at first took it to be *S. platycercus*, but upon comparison my specimen proved rich in coloring beyond any hummingbird I had ever collected, and subsequent examination proved the bird to be none other than the Floresi's Hummingbird (*Selasphorus floresii*).

It has been suggested that this spring capture of *S. floresii* in California would indicate that the species is a summer resident of some portion of the Pacific Coast, but no female of the species having yet been recorded, its breeding range remains to be yet determined. Mr. Robert Ridgway mentions that this species of hummingbird is so rare that only two known examples have been recorded, both males, and that the female, as also its range and breeding habits, are unknown.

Mr. Gould described the type specimen as having been found at Bolanos, Mexico, by Mr. Floresi who gave it to George Loddiges, Aug. 11, 1845, the specimen being now in his collection. My specimen corresponds fully with Mr. Ridgway's description and is a male in full adult plumage. No data is given with the specimen recorded by Mr. Walter E. Bryant in *Forest & Stream* (XXVI, p. 426), so we are in the dark as to what time of the year his specimen was taken in California.

W. OTTO EMERSON.

Haywards, Cal., March 4, 1901.

I. Report U. S. Nat. Museum, 1890, p. 341-313.



Forrest S. Hanford of Oakland, Cal. left April 30 for Carson City, Nevada., via Placerville. Mr. Hanford will travel leisurely from the latter place to Carson City over the Lake Tahoe road, collecting enroute, and will join F. J. Steinmetz, the well-known Carson ornithologist, on a summer's outing.